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VOLUME III.—NO. 20.

LOUISVILLE: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1899.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MAYOR WEAVER

Opens the Bazar for the Sisters
of the Good Shepherd
Tuesday.

Music Hall Presents an Animat-
ed Scene of Youth and
Beauty.

All the Churches Have Booths—
Dinner for Merchants
Served Daily.

WILL CONTINUE ALL NEXT WEEK.

The bazar for the benefit of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd had a most auspicious opening at Music Hall Tuesday evening. There was a large attendance of friends of the institution present when Mayor Charles P. Weaver was introduced by President Edward J. O'Brien, who spoke of the noble work done by the Sisters. His remarks were well received and won for him many new friends. The Mayor's address was responded to by Rev. Father Logan, of St. Louis Bertrand church, after which the ladies and gentlemen entered heartily upon their work of making the undertaking the success it deserves to be.

This is the first effort made in behalf of the good Sisters for a period of over thirty years, and only for the necessity of rebuilding their home they would not make the present appeal for aid. Their building at Eighth and Madison streets was condemned as unsafe, and the funds realized will be used to defray the expenses of the improvements made.

Invitations have been extended all the Catholic congregations and societies of Louisville to attend the bazar or to have special days, and all are urged to do their share, even though the formal invitation may not have yet reached them. President O'Brien wishes it understood that all are invited and nothing will be left undone to repay well all who attend during the coming week.

One of the features is the dinner for business men from 12 to 2 o'clock daily, which has proven one of the best yet served the public, and the number of patrons is growing in number daily.

Music Hall presents a handsome appearance at night, the various booths being prettily decorated and brilliantly illuminated, each one being attended by a levy of lovely women. The leading clergy and laymen are taking an active interest, which insures the success of the bazar. The officers and committees in charge are as follows:

President—Edward J. O'Brien.
Secretary—J. J. Croty.
Treasurer—M. J. Duffy.
Manager of Hall—Will D. Harris.
Press Committee—Leo Schuman, Ed. J. Tierney, C. A. Curtin and John Shea.
Church and Society Committee—J. J. Barrett, Joseph Hubbuch, T. W. Croty, Thomas Mulligan, Dan. P. Murphy, M. J. Nolan, Thomas Keenan, Dr. Ebele and J. B. Stieckler.

Good Shepherd, Needlework Booth—Mesdames Denunzio, Jacob Hoertz, George Leachman, and Misses Mary Goss, Minnie Hoertz and Mamie Schumann.
Cathedral, Booth and Refreshment Stand—Mesdames Charles Smith, George Hoertz, D. Welsh, J. J. Caffrey, T. J. Tierney, Burke and Misses A. Flinn, Lena and Adele Kampuseller, Mary and Nina Smith, Kate Walsh, M. Cummings and L. C. Glynn.

St. Patrick's Box Table—Mesdames John Slack, W. D. Harris, Ed. Tierney, E. J. O'Brien, E. Holloran, J. J. Keenan, J. J. Flynn, J. Riley, Joseph Vetter, M. Foley, D. P. Murphy and M. Mulloy.

Dominican Fancy Booth and Dining-room—Mesdames John McCann, Green, Bell, Misses Agnes Dugan, Nita Bell, Lulu Inouere, Maggie Smully, Lilla Flynn.
Sacred Heart Doll Booth—Mesdames Marcus Doerhoefer, T. W. Taylor, Tighe, Norton, Kate, Nevin; Misses Kate May Doerhoefer, Lulu Mattingly, Lulu McCormick.

St. Bridget's Fancy Booth—Misses Mary Barrett, Jennie Campbell, Kate Barrett and Ours Barrett; Mesdames William Lane, Mary Mitchell, Joseph Hoertz.
St. Mary's Fish Pond and Toy Table—Misses Teresa Keenan, Emma Miller, Teresa Hubbuch, Annie Schickl, Mamie Keenan, Mary Kate, Mamie Haruka, Kate Debo, Mamie Schumann, Clara Noble, Anna Schickl.

Good Shepherd Telegraph Company—Mesdames Fannie Wenzel and Annie Watkins.

Art Gallery—Misses Rose Karmstrong and Helen Kell.
When and Where—Mesdames Nick Bender, Joseph Vetter, Harry Cogan, John M. O'Neil, Joseph Mulberry, John Cogan, Joseph Mulberry, Anne Kate, A. C. Mendenhall, John Coleman.

The greatest attraction at the bazar which is now being held at Music Hall for the benefit of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd is a family circle, known as the "Family Circle." This booth contains the same collection of Aunt Sarah's that has been so popular in our city, being called before, children and adults alike, and it would be hard to say if it is more popular than any other booth in the bazar.

At the bazar, the Sisters of the Good Shepherd are doing a noble work, and it is to be hoped that the bazar will be a success, and that the Sisters will be able to rebuild their home.

SHOWN UP.

English Greed, Treachery, Hypocrisy, Cowardice and Sham Valor.

Bullies Weak Nations, But Submits to Rebuke From the Strong.

Has Plundered and Driven the Boers in Africa for Over Fifty Years.

A GENUINE AMERICAN'S REVIEW.

The situation in South Africa is an ironical commentary on the peace conference at the Hague and the proposal of the Czar for the disarmament of nations. Before the war on the seal of the credentials of her delegates was cold England was deliberately and wantonly forcing a quarrel upon President Kruger on a trumped-up and baseless pretense for the purpose of destroying the independence of the Transvaal republic. Having succeeded in forming an ultimatum, she is now assembling an army greater than the entire native Boer population, larger than the aggregate of the forces under Wellington at Waterloo and Raglan in Crimea, for the purpose of obliterating a little commonwealth whose area is less than that of Montana, and whose citizenship is exceeded by scores of cities in the State of New York.

Having been snubbed and kicked and cuffed by all the great powers of Europe, subjected to indignities to which she has submitted without protest, England now makes an enormous military demonstration against an insignificant community, as a discredited slagger avenges himself for the insults of his equals by indiscriminate assault upon cripples and women and children; and this war of conquest—the most brutal and indefensible of all her crimes against human rights—is waged in the name of civilization!

It should not be forgotten that the Boer republic has been an established, independent, sovereign republic. It had the same right to exist as Germany, or France, or the United States. By the convention at Pretoria in 1881 England conceded its autonomy, and again by the London convention of 1884 it was formally and definitely agreed that the Transvaal republic should be supreme in its internal administration; that it should make no treaty with powers other than the Orange Free State without the consent and approval of Great Britain.

There is no pretense that these stipulations have been violated in the present contention. The foreign relations of the Boers are not in question. Nothing is involved except the conditions upon which naturalization, the franchise and representation are granted to immigrants and foreigners. These are matters of internal policy and administration, to be determined by the Transvaal Government as it sees fit. The regulations may be satisfactory to England or otherwise, but by international law she has no more right to meddle than she has to interfere with suffrage in the United States or with the methods of taxation in Russia. The claim that the Boers are an obstacle to the onward march of civilization is a preposterous equally impudent and blasphemous. They are what they have been for a century. They are neither better nor worse than they were when Lord Derby treated with them fifteen years ago at London. They are a race of fairly educated, industrious, sober farmers. They are peaceable, much given to hospitality, and deeply religious; they love liberty, and are devoted to the principles of self-government.

Originally settled in Cape Colony, they fled from the tyranny of the British to Natal sixty years ago. Persecuted by their hereditary enemies in their new abode, they again emigrated and set up their homes and altars, like the Puritans of New England and the pioneers of the West, in the wilderness, surrounded by savage foes, and there they remained with such degree of civilization as contented them and disturbed no one else till the discovery of the diamond fields in Kimberly and the gold reefs of the Witwatersrand. Quite likely they were not as polished in their manners or as refined in their ways of life as the English gentlemen who figured in the Cleveland street scandal, possibly they were not more honest than the guinea pigs of British nobility who sold their names to the promoters of swindling corporations, or as the coroners of the Prince of Wales who cheated, at cards; but they were hardy, self-reliant and prone to the enjoyment of domestic life.

It may be that the Government of Paul Kruger is narrow, conservative and intolerant; but if the Boers are satisfied, it is no concern of England. There are other Governments which are not ideal, and none are perfect. The portraits of Don Quixote show that he was no more honest than without a candle would go dark in bed. The end of his wisdom is not up to date, his clothes do not fit, his maintenance is wasteful, and his philosophy is but the legitimate ruler of a sovereign State as much as William of Orange or Kaiser Wilhelm. It is not the duty of England to interfere with the Boers, but the duty of the Boers to defend themselves.

The Boers are a brave and noble people, and they are entitled to the same respect and consideration as any other nation. They are a people who have been shown up by the world, and they are entitled to the same respect and consideration as any other nation.

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the British empire until 1885, when gold was discovered at Johannesburg.

The simple truth is that the real grievance of England against the Boers is not that they are illiterate, stolid and unprogressive, but that the Transvaal contains the richest gold mines in the world, and English miners, capitalists and speculators want to control them. Whenever a weak or feeble power has anything that England wants and refuses to surrender, that is of itself "casus belli," and the plunder, robbery and extortion that follow are always in the interest of civilization. In this consecrated name she built up the Indian empire by a series of inconceivable barbarities, whose horrors as narrated in the speeches of Burke and Hastings will forever shock the conscience of mankind. Upon the same pretense she forced the famous opium traffic on China, and is now engaged in dismembering that ancient domain to advance civilization and at the same time secure control of the Suez canal and protect patent land holders. She bombarded Alexandria and burned it in the night. England is the bully and ruffian and coward among nations. She never fights her equals or on equal terms.

She never tenders an ultimatum to the strong. With them she negotiates and compromises and dickers and squirms and yields. She claims to have been the conqueror of Napoleon, but she never dared to meet him single-handed on any field, and had it not been for her Prussian allies would have been defeated at Waterloo.

She fought Russia in the Crimea with the help of the French; but give her a cripple or a baby as an antagonist and she is dauntless and undiminished. She bullied and insulted and domineered over this country till we thrashed her in two wars on land and sea.

During the rebellion she omitted no effort to destroy the Union. She threatened the North with war and treated the South with promises of recognition. She equipped a fleet of pirates that swept the seas of our commerce, from the effects of whose depredations we have not yet recovered, and then paid fifteen millions rather than fight. Cleveland slapped her in the face in his Venezuela message, and she accepted the insult and submitted to arbitration. (Hon. John J. Ingalls in New York Journal.)

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MAYOR TALLON

Talks of the Benefits of Woman Suffrage as Exercised in Ireland.

On Local Government Questions Have Equal Rights With the Men.

Entire Community Is Richer and Better as a Result Thereof.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND VOTE IN DUBLIN

Mayor Tallon, of Dublin, who is on a lecture tour in this country with John E. Redmond, gives some interesting information on the new Irish local government act and its remarkable provisions extending the right of suffrage to women. In hardly any country of the world have women the extensive voting privilege they have in Ireland. On all local government questions women have an equal right of suffrage with men.

"The local Irish government act, 1898, which came into operation on January 16, 1899," says Mayor Tallon, "gave the suffrage to women equally with men on all questions of local government in Ireland, that is, on every question on which the Irish people vote, except that of sending Parliamentary representatives to the British House of Commons."

"In Dublin, previous to the local government act, we had only about 8,000 voters, none of whom were women. Now our voters' list numbers about 45,000, of whom about 15,000 are women."

"Women in very large numbers availed themselves of their new privileges or rights in January, and I have every reason to believe that their votes helped to secure the election of candidates pledged to important social reforms."

"As regards the manner and conduct of the elections, not alone in Dublin, but also in Ireland, they were most orderly and well conducted; no disorder of any kind took place at any of them. This was certainly unique, as it was the first occasion on which the masses of the people exercised the franchise, and the sudden enfranchisement of an entire people might not have been expected to work smoothly on the first occasion it was exercised."

"The new privileges of women are not confined to the franchise. The local government act of 1898 created the following bodies: (1) County Councils for the thirty-two administrative counties of Ireland. (2) Borough Councils for the six cities of Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry and Waterford. (3) Urban Councils for all other towns. (4) Rural District Councils for the country districts. (5) Boards of Guardians for the care and control of the poor."

"Women can be elected members of the Urban Councils, Rural Councils and Boards of Poor Law Guardians, and the enactment did not remain a dead letter even on the first occasion of its application. The talented wife of a foremost merchant of Dublin, Mr. Maurice Dockrell, was elected a councillor of the urban district of Blackrock, and on the first meeting of the council she was unanimously elected deputy chairman. I have every reason to think that the presence of Mrs. Dockrell in the Black Rock Urban Council is for the good of the council and that the womanly dignity of Mrs. Dockrell has in no way suffered, but on the contrary has been enhanced."

"In Temperance, Mrs. Bracken, a graduate of the Royal University of Ireland, was elected chairman. I think the lady was the only member of the council who had a university education."

"But the bodies to which the largest number of women were elected were the Boards of Guardians. I myself nominated a lady long distinguished for her charitable and philanthropic work in Dublin for the position of Poor Law Guardian, and she was elected. In all, as well as I remember, about fifty women were elected guardians. As the guardians control the poor houses, the poor hospitals and the administration of medical relief for the poor, I am satisfied that the election of women on these boards is for the advantage of the community."

"In conclusion, I have no reason to think that the women who voted, or were elected councillors and guardians, in any way suffered a loss of dignity or domesticity, but, on the contrary, I think the entire community is better and richer by the new powers accorded to women, who are so indebted to the amelioration of the human race."

"The Great Singer, Was Really Allan James Foley, of Tipperary."

Signor Foli, who died last week in London, helped to keep alive one tradition which is rarely heard of now, although it is furnished at one time inspiration to many humbly. His real name was Foley, but he gave it the Italian touch when he took to the operatic stage and he lived it with honor through a long career.

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and he was born in Cahir, Tipperary, Ireland. He was brought to this country as a child by his father, who settled in Hartford, Conn., and earned his living as a day laborer. The boy showed evidence that he possessed a voice and this developed as he grew older into a remarkable fine bass. He had learned the carpenter's trade and added to his small income by singing at the oldest place of Roman Catholic worship in Hartford, St. Patrick's church. He afterward became a member of the choir at a Congregational church in Hartford, and while there his voice attracted the attention of one of the wealthiest women in the congregation. Foley was a temperate, industrious young man and seemed likely to repay any effort at developing his talents. On the advice of the organist of the church, this wealthy woman contributed a large sum to the fund raised by the congregation to send Foley to Europe to cultivate his voice. He went to Italy, studied in Naples under Bisaccia and made his debut in Catania in 1862, with a success that justified the generosity of the Americans who made his musical education possible.

He sang in the Italian cities with a success which brought him in a few years to the Theater des Italiens in Paris. In 1865 he made his first appearance in London, where he was destined to spend so much of his subsequent career. He sang there first Saint-Bris in "Les Huguenots" and was heard during the same season in "Il Flauto Magico" and "Der Freischutz." He immediately became a London favorite, and that always means a longer term of popularity than any other city in the world offers. He sang Daland there in 1870, when "Der Fliegende Hollaender" was performed in London. He sang for many years in opera at Covent Garden and at the other theaters, and made a professional visit to this country under the management of Col. Mapleson. He sang at the Academy of Music in New York and was favorably received, although he never acquired the same popularity he had in London. He was an admired singer in oratorio, and in other ways strengthened his hold on the English public. He created in England Jacob in Macfarren's "Joseph," sung at Leeds in 1877, and Herod in Berlioz's "The Childhood of Jesus," produced in Manchester in 1880 and in London in the following year. He sang first in oratorio in "Israel" in 1866, but made no great impression, and it was not until a year later, when he appeared in "The Creation," that he was hailed as an oratorio singer of equal ability with his operatic and concert talents.

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